

T. A. Bradford, Howard University Grad, Named By Grievance Committee

SEP 21 1940

Theodore A. Bradford, former member of the D.C. bar, must answer charges on October 7 filed by Austin F. Canfield, white attorney, on behalf of the Grievance Committee of the District Bar Association, for practicing law and advising people without being a member of the District of Columbia bar.

The petition which seeks to have the court adjudge Bradford in contempt of court is based on an advertisement which ran in the Chicago Defender on June 8, 1940. The "ad" read:

"Absolute divorces are being granted within sixty days under newly elected statutes. No undue publicity. Further details on request. Lawyers Cooperative 1173 CPO Washington, D. D."

This advertisement was seen by the Rev. James B. Bradford, 2422 Ontario Road, Northwest, who is also employed at the Navy Yard. According to Mr. Canfield, the minister had been having trouble with his wife in Baltimore, and prior to that time he had been arrested and charged with non-support. He agreed to pay his wife \$6 per week alimony.

Answered Ad

He answered the ad and received a letter signed by one B. M. Harth, styled as secretary of the Lawyer's Co-operative, on May 3, 1940, in which it set forth that a divorce could be obtained for \$124 and that terms could be arranged. Included in the letter was a booklet which among other things listed the names of prominent movie stars who had obtained divorces and the inference was that they had obtained them through this agency.

Later, Bradford allegedly went to see the Rev. Mr. Bradford and it was agreed that a divorce would be obtained for \$124. On May 20, \$5 was paid by the Rev. Mr. Bradford. He received a receipt which stated that it was for membership expenses, transportation, and correspondence.

It was signed by B. M. Harth, secretary, per Theodore A. Bradford. A promissory note for the balance was signed by the Rev. Mr.

Bradford and placed in the American Security and Trust Company for collection.

The Rev. Mr. Bradford was subsequently arrested on a bench warrant issued by the attorney general of Maryland for delinquency in his alimony payments. Bradford told the minister that he was too busy handling big cases and that he would get an associate to handle the matter for him, according to Mr. Canfield.

Mr. Canfield further stated that his investigations disclosed that in 1938, one Leroy McKinney was studying at the Congressional Library to take the Florida and District bars and he met Bradford, who represented himself as studying for the New York bar. McKinney subsequently passed both the Florida and the District bars and was admitted to practice.

In May of 1940, he again met Bradford who told him that he had passed the New York Bar but had not been admitted because of residence difficulties. He further reportedly told McKinney that he was connected with the Legal Finance Corporation and the Lawyers' Co-operative and that if he, McKinney, was interested he should apply for membership.

On May 18, 1940, McKinney allegedly wrote a letter applying for membership in the organization but received no answer. A week later he met Bradford who told him he had been elected to membership. McKinney was taken to see the Rev. Mr. Bradford and was told about the warrant in Baltimore after which McKinney went to Baltimore and represented the

preacher. Subsequently McKinney filed a suit for a limited divorce for the Rev. Mr. Bradford and was given \$15, as fee by Theodore Bradford.

Gets Circular Letter

Mr. Canfield also cited the case of Mrs. Mabel B. Lowery, who saw a similar ad in the Afro-American in October or November, 1937. She wrote and received the same type of letter and circular as received by the Rev. Mr. Bradford. Bradford, the ex-attorney, went to see her and represented that he could get her a Mexican divorce. He charged her \$80, and she paid him \$25, on November 2, 1937, and gave a promissory note for the balance. The note was put in the American Security and Trust Company for collection and was paid in full. On May 15, 1940, she signed paper releasing Bradford and the Legal Finance Corporation from any action and liability for obtaining a divorce in Mexico. Bradford paid McKinney \$30 to get a divorce in the District and he filed the suit.

Is H. U. Graduate

Bradford, a member of the class of 1930 of Howard University Law School, was disbarred on June 27, 1933, after pleading guilty to conspiracy and sentenced to serve four months in jail. He was indicted for selling examination questions to applicants preparing to take the D. C. Bar examinations. He served his time and was pardoned by President Roosevelt in 1937. Since that time he has been seeking reinstatement as a member of the bar. This application has been refused by the Grievance Committee.

Mr. Canfield stated that he was going to ask for a jail sentence when and if the case comes up for trial. He further said that the Post Office Department and the Department of Justice were also investigating the case.

Law Associate

OCT 26 1940



MISS LUCIA THOMAS

Who was graduated from the Terrell Law School this summer and was the only colored woman who took the District Bar examination last June. She was sworn in October 15 and is now associated with George A. Parker, attorney, dean of the Terrell Law School. (Story on page 11).

Lawyers vs. Democracy

Comments on Need in South

By SANDOLPHRA ROBINSON

To Do Greatest Good, Attorney Must Extend Advice Outside Realms of Legal Profession

Definitely democracy is a state in such constant peril. Nor is the race sufficiently of society in which it is the duty of every individual to be concerned that the rights, privileges, and immunities of every other individual remain inviolate.

A recognition of this duty by the young colored lawyer and the fact that he ought to be the beacon light to guide other members of the race should lead him to feel the need for the contribution of his energies in the most needed place, the South.

BESET BY PERILS

Prejudice, threats, fear of injury to the inner man, and more have all worked to ban the colored lawyer of ability from the South in general.

When an able man ventures into the deep South, it is the insidious practices, ever-operating, which whip him into a docile, fearful and almost useless lawyer and figure in the community.

Two other powerful forces operating to the same end are: desire for economic security and freedom from violence to his person as well as that of his family.

The man who brings himself into ill-repute with the southern white man because of his fearlessness, daring, courage, and intelligent insight, as well as denunciation of practices and customs which reasoning cannot sustain, will soon find that he is feared and distrusted by his own people.

Any hope then by such a man for economic security and reasonable protection for himself and family is wildest fantasy.

FAMILY CONSIDERATIONS

The lawyer whose most cherished desire is to really serve his people may readily undergo extreme sacrifices, encounter all manner of prejudice and personal insults, but it seems hardly reasonable to expect him, when he looks upon his young sons and daughters, to be quite so willing to live

in such constant peril. Nor is the race sufficiently clannish to afford even ordinary protection for members from white-hooded hoodlums who frequently take the "law" into their own hands, invade colored sections, and openly murder innocent men before the eyes of their women and children.

EFFECTS OF CUSTOM

Such injustices have driven able lawyers out of the South, have kept others from settling there, and have cowed those who have remained.

As revolting as are these practices, the coming lawyer must not let them serve as a deterrent, but rather as an inspiration, an irresistible call of suffering souls to those desiring to serve in the truest sense.

These practices and the improper treatment of a great minority people have caused millions to question the democratic ideology from a practical point of view. As an ideal, man clearly has not produced democracy's equal.

Certainly none of the many "isms" offer that freedom of expression, thought, and enterprise which are uppermost in a democracy.

Take from man the possibility to rise above his fellows and attain a place of eminence, take away the hope for a better life here, place everything hopelessly beyond his reach, or do as the Communists advise, place everything in his lap, and the very meaning of life is gone.

The failure to put into practice the ideals of democracy has driven and is driving millions to despair.

After more than 150 years of mere lip service to democratic ideals, there can be no question but that white America is afraid to give true democracy a full and fair chance to prove itself.

COURTS ENCOURAGING

From a legalistic viewpoint, the day was never brighter for the race than now. Recent decisions in Maryland, Oklahoma, Virginia, and Texas, as well as cases involving civil rights pending in other states, give promise that the time is ripe for a relentless bombardment on every usage and practice antipathetical to real democracy.

Nothing we have done in recent years as a race has more political significance than the fact that we no longer pay mass, blind allegiance to the Republican party. As a factor in state and national politics, we have come to recognize that more brilliant platforms and lip service only to real democratic ideals are shameful.

No party should ever again be able in advance of an election to count on the race's solid vote solely upon the way it has previously voted. To do so would be evidence of our mass illiteracy and inability to analyze the merits of those seeking public office.

The clearest proof that the ideal and idea of democracy is failing is the one-party system in the South generally. "The one-party system in the South must go" should be the slogan of every colored person and every true supporter of real democracy.

TALENTS NEEDED

The colored lawyer must be more than a mere legal technician of the highest caliber. He must be fully able, if he is to render the largest possible service, to advise soundly not only on the principles of law, but on the principles of economics, business, politics, community welfare, and even religion.

Not being adequately represented in the legislative halls, the rights of the race must be protected at every turn by the wide-awake and fearless lawyer.

Every lawyer should study carefully the proposed legislation in his respective state and be ready to pounce upon any prejudicial or discriminatory proposals.

Every lawyer should strive conscientiously to be the best counsel or it is humanly possible to be, remaining ever faithful and loyal to the highest ethical standards of the profession and the best interests of those who seek his advice.

Lawyers' Duties

ON August 1-3 the Negro lawyers of the nation will convene at Columbus, Ohio, to discuss various legal problems concerned with their profession. According to press releases and the annual custom of the bar-risters, some of the most distinguished legal lights in the country will be present.

In this gathering of outstanding lawyers who know from experience the conditions under which their people must live they should make definite plans to alleviate the discrimination directed toward Negroes in this country.

The president of the organization should appoint a Civil Rights Committee that will act and that will get results. Too often people are appointed to head important committees more for their name than the interest they have for doing the work assigned to it. A vigilant Civil Rights Committee of the National Bar association could do much to influence enforcement of laws against segregation in places that have such laws as well as draft laws to present to city councils and state legislatures where such laws are needed.

The Negro lawyer is the protector of the rights of his people. His training and experience in the practice of law make him a valuable asset to the race.

Negro lawyers, as individuals, in many sections of the country have made invaluable contributions in aiding members of the race to fight for justice. Atty. Belford V. Lawson, of Washington, fought and won for his people the right to picket for jobs where a white business is patronized by Negroes and none are given employment by it. Atty. S. D. McGill, of Florida, had the United States Supreme Court to turn the spotlight on the treatment of Negroes of the South; the illegal and cruel methods of obtaining confessions from them. Several lawyers have taken the case involving restrictive covenants to the United States Supreme Court. But the work of individuals could be augmented and fortified if the nation's colored lawyers as a group would combine their efforts, their knowledge and experience and aid in the enforcement of the rights of their people.

THE NEGRO LAWYER IN THE COMMUNITY

Editor's Note: James S. Watson, justice of the Municipal Court of the City of New York has earned the esteem of his fellow justices and of the leaders of the legal profession. In the following article which is reprinted from the May issue of the Interracial Review he points out the opportunities and the responsibilities of the Negro lawyer.

Of the Negro population in America of approximately thirteen million, the lawyers of the race constitute but a small percentage. Each of them, therefore, is of tremendous importance to his race and to his profession. Despite the stress and strain of the task of the law, his duty is revealed in bold outline—to stand with purpose unwavering with courage unflinching and with determination unyielding.

He is an integral and dynamic part of a civilized system of jurisprudence.

He is even more, because of the peculiar communal position allotted his race by contrary social pressures and economic adjustments, he is a torchbearer for the thirteen millions of his people in America marching toward "new days" and broader horizons.

He is of tremendous personal importance to his profession as well as to his race. He is accordingly, in a very real sense, not simply a racial figure, but a human column aiding in the support of that structure which bridges biological differences between people and people, and equalizes burdens and benefits between man and man—that structure, a civilized dispensation of law.

Every citizen should recognize the fact that our fates are so inextricably interwoven that each of us is necessarily responsible to all the others.

In the words of the Indian poet, Kahlil Gibra:

"Ofttimes have I heard you speak of one who commits a wrong as though he were not one of you but a stranger unto you and an intruder upon your world.

But I say that even as the holy and the righteous cannot rise beyond the highest which is in each one of us,

So the wicked and the weak cannot fall lower than the lowest which is in you also.

And as a single leaf turns not yellow but with the silent knowledge of the whole tree,

So the wrongdoer cannot do wrong without the hidden will of all.

Like a procession you walk together,

You are the way and the wayfarers.

And when one of you falls down he falls for those behind him, a caution against the stumbling stone,

And he falls for those ahead

of him who though faster or county, or State strikes at the and surer of foot, yet re-liberties of all of us. When we moved not the stumbling are indifferent to repression, where we tolerate the curtailment of

The duty of the Negro, as a law-constitutional rights in any place ver, is not essentially different by any individual or group of individuals, no matter how powerful from that of any other lawyer. Aside from the moral ambassador-ship with which his special relation-Government, we make easier an at-ship to his race invests him, he tack upon our own constitutional should use every effort to become rights." Thus spoke Henry Mor-an outstanding leader in his pro-gen-thau, Jr., our Secretary of the Treasury.



JUDGE WATSON

Endowed With Distinction

The Negro lawyer, by virtue of his profession, is endowed with a distinction—that is not alone racial—of seeing to it that the magnificent facade of the American Constitution has a firm structure of reality behind it and the guarantees of our freedom and equality take on an actual significance in the daily lives of the members of his community.

However intent the Negro lawyer may be upon reconciling racial differences and equalizing the rights of man, it would be idle to pretend that he has not a singular function to perform in the interests of his particular racial group. It is a function inherent in the very organic structure of the State itself. He must so act and think as to open wide to his people the doors of all schools and universities, so that from his race will come intellect and intellectual achievement which may challenge and demand the recognition of the world.

It was said of the Athenians of old that they were "the glory of their country when their country was the glory of the earth."

The Negro lawyer may yet cause his race to be thus finely commemorated, as he performs his professional duties in connection with other constituent units of the American community.

Not Gloryfying Race

I am not, in anything that I say here, seeking to glorify the Negro race. I seek rather to convey the thought that each race, in a community or nation, in its own way bears within its bosom gifts pregnant with significance for the cultural and material advance of civilization in the spirit of true Christian brotherhood and interracial goodwill. Though differing in race and color, each one constitutes an essential part of the oneness of mankind.

A well-known writer has delightfully expressed this idealism in the following language:

"Consider the flowers of a garden. Though differing in kind, color, form and shape, yet inasmuch as they are refreshed by the waters of one spring, revived by the breath of one wind, invigorated by the rays of one sun, this diversity increaseth their charm and addeth unto their

beauty. How displeasing to the eye if all the flowers and plants the leaves and blossoms, the fruit, the branches and the trees of that garden were all of the same shape and color! Diversity of hues, form and shape enricheth and adorneth the garden, and heighteneth the effect thereof. In like manner, when divers shades of thought, temperament and character are brought together under the power and influence of one central agency, the beauty and glory of human perfection will be revealed and made manifest. Naught but the celestial potency of the Word of God, which ruleth and transcendeth the realities of all things, is capable of harmonizing the divergent thoughts, sentiments, ideas and convictions of the children of men."

The Negro lawyer merely asks for himself and the people of his race that their liberties be respected, their equality observed and that equal opportunity be afforded them so that they may give to America and to the world the best and the richest that is within the power of the race to give.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
June 27, 1940

~~114 Lawyers~~ Take Test for Bar Admission

114 Lake Georgia Applicants

Bar Exams and All 6 Flunked

Fulton County Leads All Circuits in Number of Applicants.

The largest number of embryo lawyers ever to take the bar examination at one time in Fulton county yesterday struggled through the legalistic quiz at the Fulton courthouse.

Approximately 114 men and women stood the examination under the supervision of Judge A. L. Etheridge seeking admission to practice here.

Charles S. Reid, chief justice of the supreme court of Georgia, made a welcoming address to the applicants yesterday morning and later visited several superior court judges in their offices at the courthouse.

Applicants for admission to the bar ranged from young men and women just out of college to elderly persons who have had years of service in law firms and business companies. Several of the applicants were Negroes—two of them being women.

If they pass the examination, a judge must sign the papers admitting them to practice at the bar.

Fulton county led all superior court circuits in the number of applicants with 114 examinations. Second was the Stone Mountain circuit with 35 men and women standing the examination in the DeKalb county courthouse.

The western circuit, centered in Athens, supervised 19 examinations; in Macon there were 11; the eastern circuit at Savannah conducted eight and six were held at Albany.

Dixie Fears Red Influence, Recalls

Ben Davis

OCT 12 1940
MERCER COOK

For ten years, not a single colored lawyer has been admitted to the Georgia bar, despite the fact that some of the applicants have been trained at institutions that rate among the finest in the country. This year's group of six included one of the ranking students of the Howard University law class and a graduate of Ohio State.

It is true, of course, that the mortality rate was exceptionally high even among the whites. Only 26 of the 115 aspirants were accepted this year. Nevertheless, the unusual qualifications of numerous colored applicants during the past decade would seem to indicate a fifth column.

Some Georgians point out that Ben Davis, Jr., the noted communist, was the last colored man to pass the Georgia bar. According to them, Davis's handling of the Angelo Herndon case antagonized local whites to such an extent as to hurt the chances of any other young colored person who might take the examination.

Prejudice Circumvents Law

Strictly speaking, the examiners are not supposed to know whose paper they are correcting, but prejudice has a way of circumventing the law. Each applicant must be recommended by two lawyers. If either of these sponsors happens to be colored, there can be little doubt as to the candidate's racial identity. Moreover, when the latter calls to pay his \$15 fee, it would be a simple matter to put a black mark beside his name.

A few years ago, one young

colored man, whose father is a practicing attorney in Savannah, took the Georgia bar and was later notified that he had failed. Convinced that he had answered all questions creditably, the unfortunate applicant asked to see his paper. He was reprimanded by the authorities and admonished that only his father's reputation saved him from further action.

The following year the same young attorney, who allegedly failed the Georgia bar, took the Illinois bar—which is admittedly more difficult—and passed!

Only Eight Lawyers

An interesting commentary on this state of affairs is the fact that only eight colored are now practicing law in all of Georgia: three in Atlanta, two in Savannah, and one in both Macon and Augusta.

The motto of the Georgia bar seems therefore to be: "They shall not pass!"

LAWYERS* 1940

ILLINOIS

Passes Bar



JESSE BOWMAN MANN

Of 4508 Forrestville avenue, first Race student in the last seven years to graduate from the Northwestern university law school, has successfully passed the state bar examinations and is admitted to practice law in the state of Illinois.

Transfer Slip Is Memento of Island Judge

Buildings, monuments, and plaques are erected to honor some outstanding men. But for



Judge Herman E. Moore. Moore created for himself in the line of duty. For as assistant commissioner of the Illinois Commerce commission in 1935 he drew up the case for the universal transfer system in Chicago.

Judge Moore will sail Thursday from New York to resume his position as judge of the United States District court of the Virgin Islands, a post to which he was appointed by President Roosevelt, Aug. 4. He returned to Chicago over the holiday to remove his furniture from his apartment, and to take his wife back with him.

Second Negro in Post.

A brilliant, active man, with an outstanding record in both scholarship and athletics, he is the second Negro to hold this judgeship, succeeding William H. Hastie, now dean of the Howard university law school the first.

In every man's life certain incidents remain lodged in the treasure chest side of his memory, increasing his confidence and serving as the base for greater accomplishments. Judge Moore has two in particular.

One, he explained almost apologetically, was his success as a 15 years old junior in high school in arranging and managing a 15 game baseball tour thru lower and central Mississippi for the school team without faculty supervision. "Small as it is

that is one of the things in my life of which I am proud," he confided with a smile.

Son of Physician.

The other sparkling gem is the high recommendation and esteem of his associates and other attorneys with whom he dealt as assistant commissioner. Senator James M. Slatery, formerly head of the commission, submitted his name for the appointment as judge, and his colleagues affirmed his capability with enthusiasm.

His record, however, would have been enough of an assurance for his ability for the post. The son of a physician in Jackson, Miss., he received his elementary training in Jackson college, as it was called. High school work followed in Straight, now Dillard university, an American Missionary association institution.

At this time he had already firmly set his course toward becoming a lawyer, so professional baseball playing in New Orleans while only a 16 year old senior did not sidetrack him. He was graduated from Howard university magna cum laude, but his name did not appear only on the scholarship rolls of honor. The tennis, baseball, and debating teams and the dramatics club all included it. He was also president of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, and associate editor of the student journal.

Able Brief Writer.

He studied law at Boston university where he was awarded his bachelor's degree in 1918 and his master's degree in 1919. During his postgraduate days, he established a reputation as a brief writer for various Boston law firms. This assisted him in becoming assistant attorney for the Boston elevated railway, the first Negro in this post.

In 1921, Judge Moore came to Chicago and practiced here for 18 years, serving as president of the Cook County Bar association in 1930 and 1931. Gov. Horner appointed him to the commerce commission in 1934, and he remained until he became federal judge, handling among other cases those establishing the division of revenue between the Chicago transportation companies and the removal of the street car tracks on the Outer drive from Chicago avenue to Ohio street.

His jurisdiction in the Virgin Islands is similar to that of both federal and a state judge. Not only does he hear the regular federal cases, but he also considers appeals from the police magistrates and does probate work.

Islands Are Hospitable.

Located southeast of Cuba, the Virgin Islands acquired by the United

States from Denmark in 1916 are some of the most beautiful in the world, he said, with the climate and natural scenes difficult to equal.

The three principal islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, have a population of about 30,000, of whom about 20,000 are colored, he estimated. The residents are Americanized, and their hospitality is noticeable.

The cluster of islands serves as a naval base for the United States fleet. The distilling of rum, which was practically destroyed by prohibition is being revived as the major industry of St. Croix.

In the past, lack of funds and development of recreational facilities has prevented capitalizing on the tourist trade, but the local council recently made an important bid, designed to divert part of the Reno bound traffic. It passed a law permitting divorce after only six weeks residence.

Race Woman Attorney Serves On Bench In Chicago Juvenile Court

A number of plaintiffs who aired their cases in juvenile court the past week may have been mildly surprised upon finding that the person who sat in judgement at the hearing was a Race woman.

The woman was Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, who for years has been a leader in welfare, civil and political activities of Chicago, and at present is an attache of the juvenile court where she has been employed since 1930.

In her present capacity Mrs. Sampson is acting as special commissioner, a post to which she was appointed on April 8 by Judge Frank H. Bickel of the circuit court of Cook county.

Indication that Mrs. Sampson's long experience in juvenile work and her thorough knowledge of judicial procedure were pointing her for a promotion, was seen six months ago when she was placed in charge of operations in all four of the juvenile courts on December 1.

Besides being a recognition of this prominent woman's capabilities, the promotion was also seen as an

Gets Law Degree From Northwestern

EVANSTON, Ill.—(ANP)—Among the 52 students who received diplomas at the Northwestern University Law school convocation last Saturday was the colored student, Jesse B. Mann of Chicago who was awarded a J. D. degree. He is the first colored student to graduate from the school in the last seven years.

Mann, who during his senior year was employed in the law office of Ald. Earl B. Dickerson, is a graduate of Howard university where he received an A. B. degree. He plans to continue on in the law office of Alderman Dickerson after taking the Illinois Bar examinations in August.

indication that at last a little influence and power in the hands of Judge Bickel, has stepped forward to champion the cause of qualified Race women in the realm of law and politics in Chicago.

Mrs. Sampson, who resides at 310 E. Thirty-eighth street, is probably better known at this date as Mrs. Edith Clayton, wife of Atty. Joseph E. Clayton Jr., one of the city's most prominent and successful criminal lawyers.

Mrs. Sampson is a lawyer in her own right, having long ago been commissioned to practice in Illinois state and federal courts, northern district, and United States Superior court.

Commissioner Sampson is a graduate of the New York School of Social Work, of John Marshall Law School and of Loyola university. She also did graduate work at the University of Chicago.

Among other Race women who have recently risen to prominence in legal circles are: Magistrate Jane Bolin, assigned to the court of domestic relations in New York by Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia; Miss Elsie Austin, appointed as attorney for recorder of deeds, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Eunice Carter, of New York, who is now holding the post of assistant district attorney under District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, leading Republican candidate for the president.

Law Degree Awarded To Jesse Mann

Heffner
Jesse Bowman Mann, 4508 Forrestville Avenue, was the lone member of the Race among rank-

Chicago
ing students who graduated from the Northwestern University Law school last Saturday. An honor graduate of the College of Liberal Arts of Howard university where he majored in political science, Mann has the distinction of being the first Ne-



gro in seven years to finish law at Northwestern.

The rigidity of the courses and the unsympathetic attitude of the faculty have forced many Race students out of the Northwestern Law school. Most of them are weeded out in the first year of their registration.

Mr. Mann's exceedingly high scholarship and attendance record made it possible for him to escape the cutting edge of the official ax which has decapitated so many ambitious and often promising candidates for the law degree.

His mother, Mrs. Cordelia Mann, beamed with joy when congratulated after the commencement exercises by the dean of the law school on the accomplishments of her son.

Northwestern Law School Has First Negro Graduate

Heffner
EVANSTON, ILL.—(ANP)—Among the 52 students who received diplomas at the Northwestern University Law school convocation last Saturday was one colored student, Jesse B. Mann of Chicago, who was awarded a law degree. He is the first colored student to graduate from the school in the last seven years.

HEAD OF NATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION WRITES PRESIDENT

DEC 14 1940

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12—(ANP)—That the appointment of a Negro as civilian aide to the secretary of the navy may go far towards helping keep the Negro in his traditional role of "never a traitor to the American cause" was set forth in a communication mailed Monday to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt by Atty. Sidney Redmond, president of the National Bar Association.

"This action on your part," Atty. Redmond stated in his message to President Roosevelt, "will show Negroes in a forceful manner that our armed forces are open equally to all rather than to certain ones.

"It may be interesting to call to your attention the fact that the only Negro in St. Louis, I know of who refused to register, who was one who had been rejected as a volunteer in the navy and for that reason thought it was unnecessary. His ignorance was no excuse, but it is indicative."

Praise was given to President Roosevelt, on behalf of the National Bar Association, for the recent appointment of Judge William H. Hastie as civilian aide to the Secretary of War.

"We are in hearty accord with your national defense program but if it is to be really effective we must have national unity and that cannot be realized if a large racial group is neglected and discriminated against," his letter said.

"The treatment accorded colored people by the United States Navy is un-American and everything but democratic. There is no better time than the present to end this national disgrace and institute for our own country that which we are trying to afford those across the ocean."

President Redmond expressed the opinion that the action of President Roosevelt in appointing a Negro as civilian aide to the Secretary of the Navy will, at least, be a step in the right direction.

Residence Bans to Be Topic at Bar Convention

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Restrictive covenants which sustain racial barriers to residential areas in many cities will be a featured discussion topic during the sixteenth annual meeting of the National Bar Association in Columbus, Ohio, August 1 to 3.

Lyne B. Moore of Chicago, chief counsel in the Hansberry case, which the United States Supreme Court has agreed to review, will address the gathering on that subject at the morning session on Friday, August 2.

Other Discussions

Other topics to be discussed during the convention, according to a current announcement from the office of Sidney R. Redmond, president of the association, will include problems facing lawyers in the South, constitutionality of the poll tax, Federal civil rights statutes and various phases of opportunities for lawyers.

Speakers

The sessions will be held at the Masonic Temple, Long Street at Miami. Persons announced as active participants include:

Miss Elsie Austin, counsel for the recorder of deeds, Washington, D.C.; S. D. McGill of Jacksonville, Fla.; Charles Anderson, Henry J. Richardson and Chester Gillespie, members of the State Legislatures of Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, respectively; Dean George A. Parker of the Robert H. Terrell Law School, Washington;

Judge Herman E. Moore of the Virgin Islands; Leon Ransom and Robert Ming of the Howard University Law School; Henry J. Capehart of West Virginia; Raymond Pace Alexander, E. Washington Rhodes, and G. Edward Dickerson of Philadelphia; Robert L. Vann of Pittsburgh; George W. Evans and Linwood G. Koger of Baltimore; Thurgood Marshall, special NAACP counsel and William L. Houston of Washington.

National Bar Association Announces Program for Year

Free Legal Aid For Indigent, And Integration of Race In Armed Forces Among Objectives

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — (AP) — A program of 11 far-reaching objectives with special emphasis on various forms of discrimination which the association plans to accomplish during the year ending August 7, 1941 was announced by the National Bar Association, according to an announcement released last week by Attorney S. R. Redmond, president.

The association at its annual meeting in Columbus voted to establish free legal aid bureaus in every city in the country having a population of 5,000 or more Negroes. These bureaus will assist indigent persons in both civic and criminal matters. Atty. Henry J. Richardson, Jr. of Indianapolis was appointed national director of this department.

President Redmond stated that the association has the largest membership in its history, that the outlook for 1941 is most encouraging, and that letters offering to cooperate are coming in daily.

The following regional directors were appointed:

Attys. Irwin T. Dorch, Boston; Eunice H. Carter, New York; Josiah F. Henry, Baltimore; Joseph W. Givens, Pittsburgh; David D. White, Columbus; Thurman Dodson, Washington; Daniel W. Ambrose, Jr., Charleston; S. D. McGill, Jacksonville; A. A. Latting, Memphis; J. R. Booker, Little Rock; Charles H. Mahoney, Lansing, Mich.; Richard E. Westbrooks, Chicago; John A. Davis, St. Louis; Prentice Thomas, Louisville; Primus C. Wade, Tulsa; and Walter L. Gordon, Los Angeles.

The association's objectives are:

1. Publication of a law journal.
2. To obtain increased representation for Negro lawyers on the state and federal judiciary and on the legal staffs of federal, state, county, and city prosecutors, to insure the impartial administration of justice.
3. Establishment of local free legal aid bureaus to assist those without funds.
4. Closer cooperation between the National Bar Association and other organizations whose objective is to promote the welfare of Negroes.

5. Abolition of discrimination in Federal and state agencies.

6. To wage a vigorous campaign in every state for equal educational opportunities for Negroes from the grammar school to the highest level.
7. Have representative on all juries in communities where Negroes reside.
8. Abolition of discrimination in public places and with public funds.
9. Improvement of the economic and ethical standards of the bar.
10. Complete integration of the Negro in the armed forces of the country.
11. Enactment of legislation to secure and safeguard civil rights and repeal of legislation hostile to Negro welfare.

Is Re-Elected Defender 8-17-40 Head Of Bar Chicago, Ill. Association

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Lawyers from 21 states, the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands were present at the National Bar Association here last week when S. R. Redmond was re-elected president. The association went on record condemning lynching, peonage, the failure and refusal to make a pro rata distribution of educational funds, the poll tax, discriminatory practices against Negroes in the armed forces, disfranchisement, the jim crow car, and the exclusion of the Negro from the state and federal judiciary.

Atty. Edwin F. Kensil of St. Louis, chairman of the committee on time and place, reported that six cities requested the next convention. This was the largest number of invitations the association has ever had. After much discussion Little Rock, Ark., was selected for the next convention which will be Aug. 7, 1941.

The following officers were elected: S. R. Redmond, St. Louis, president; Thomas Campbell, Denver, E

L. Wheaton, Toledo, and William T. Garvin, New York, vice presidents; George W. Evans, Baltimore, secretary; Georgia Jones Ellis, Chicago assistant secretary; and Charles W. Anderson, Louisville, treasurer.

WILL PUBLISH LAW JOURNAL

Vigorous Program Planned Under Direction of President Redmond

ST. LOUIS — Atty. S. R. Redmond, president of the National Bar Association, last week announced the following program of 11 objectives which the association plans to accomplish during the year ending Aug. 7, 1940:

1. Publication of a law journal. *New York Amsterdam News*
2. To obtain increased representation for Negro lawyers on the state and federal judiciary and on the legal staffs of federal, state, county and city prosecutors, to insure the impartial administration of justice.
3. Establishment of local free legal aid bureaus to assist those without funds. *Aug. 31, 1940*
4. Closer cooperation between the National Bar Association and other organizations whose objective is to promote the welfare of Negroes.
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The association at its annual meeting in Columbus voted to establish free legal aid bureaus in every city in the country having a population of 5,000 or more Negroes. These bureaus will assist indigent persons in both civic and criminal matters. Atty. Henry J. Richardson, Jr., of Indianapolis was appointed national director of this department.

The following regional directors were appointed: Attys. Irwin T. Dorch, Boston; Eunice H. Carter, New York; Josiah F. Henry, Baltimore; Joseph W. Givens, Pittsburgh; David D. White, Columbus; Thurman Dodson, Washington; Daniel W. Ambrose, Jr., Charleston; S. D. McGill, Jacksonville; A. A. Latting, Memphis; J. R. Booker, Little Rock; Charles H. Mahoney, Lansing, Mich.; Richard E. Westbrooks, Chicago; John A. Davis, St. Louis; Prentice Thomas, Louisville; Primus C. Wade, Tulsa; and Walter L. Gordon, Los Angeles.

President Redmond stated that the association has the largest membership in its history and that the outlook for 1941 is most encouraging, that letters offering to cooperate are coming in daily.

Chicago Ill.
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—A Colored Judge—
unions to take 24 pt rz 6.. ..

CHICAGO—A mammoth pre-Labor Day celebration will be staged Saturday at the American Negro Exposition following a huge parade through the Southside in which every Negro organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor will participate.

Virtually every musician in Local 208, American Federation of Musicians, is expected to take part in the parade.

and special program which will follow at the Coliseum where the Exposition is being held, according to Harry Bray, president. Local 208 is considered the largest and most powerful Negro labor organization in the city.

Between 8,000 and 10,000 persons are expected to be in the line of march. The parade will start at 12 o'clock noon and at its conclusion, the Exposition program will begin.

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educational funds, the poll tax, discriminatory practices against Negroes in the armed forces, disfranchisement, the jim crow car, and the exclusion of the Negro from the state and federal judiciary.

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Harlem Lawyer Assigned To White Man's Defense

DEC 21 1937 BY CARL LAWRENCE

For the first time in New York's history, a colored lawyer has been assigned to help defend a white man accused of murder! That is important news to the 100 colored lawyers in Harlem, and also to the 25 practicing in Brooklyn.

They're been looking forward to the precedent-shattering assignment also. He declined to discuss it, like Judge Goldstein, but it was obvious that he was proud the ban against colored lawyers had been broken at last.

Throughout the city, other lawyers, a few white, referred to "broke the ice" this week when Attorney Williams' assignment he was assigned, along with two as something which should have white lawyers, to defend Salva-happened many years ago.

dore Garcia, 26, 176 Madison St., who is accused of stabbing his wife, Mercedes, to death during an altercation in front of 226 E. 16th St., on October 27.

But the real credit for Attorney Williams' assignment is reserved for General Sessions Judge Jonah Goldstein, who smashed a century-old tradition in naming Wililams as one of the three lawyers to defend Garcia.

Members of the Harlem Lawyers Association, which is headed by Attorney Philip Watson, recalled Judge Goldstein had declared, during his campaign two years ago, that he would see to it that Harlemites got the same consideration in court as citizens from other sections of the city.

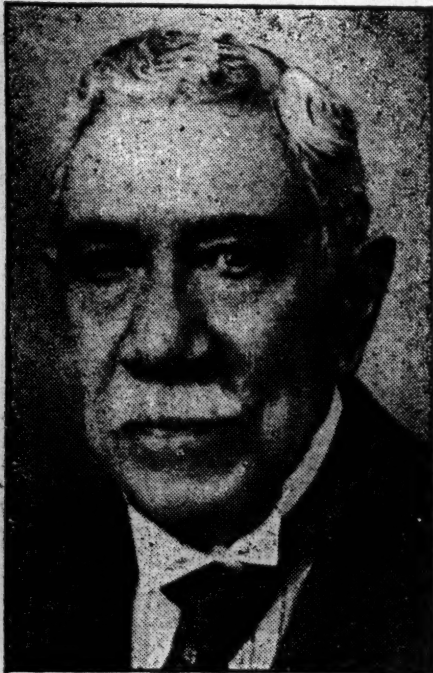
Others praised him for the courage shown in breaking the "unwritten color ban" on colored lawyers defending white clients, accused of a major crime.

Reluctant to discuss such happenings for fear they might be construed as political, Judge Goldstein has already declined to talk with reporters concerning Attorney Williams' assignment, but his friends say he regards it as "only a matter of justice and fair play."

Garcia was arranged Wednesday on an indictment charging first degree urder. In preliminary testimony, it was indicated that Attorney Williams and his associates would win a partial victory immediately, providing he is allowed to plead guilty to manslaughter, instead of murder. Police say Garcia killed his wife after meeting her in the street with another man.

Assistant District Attorney Francis Rivers seemed highly

A human "Gem," of
purest ray serene,"
Ex State Senator,
John P. Green.



Hon. John P. Green, born April 2
1845, still hale and hearty, still
practicing law in Cleveland, O., where
since the memory of moderns runs
not to the contrary, he has ever been
in the limelight of leading lawyers,
ever the guide for leading citizens.
Should God in his mercy and wisdom
grant him such vitality and vigor,

That on April the 2nd he is still alive.
He'll have reached the ripe old age of
ninety-five.

"A consummation devoutly to be
wished."

Oklahoma Lawyers to State Bar Meet In Capital City

Ruby's Grill To Be Scene of Brilliant Affair

Oklahoma City is all agog preparing for the first annual session of the State Bar Meeting of Negro Lawyers, to be held in Tabernacle Baptist church June 6, 7. Attorneys J. J. Bruce, J. J. Josephs and H. McKinley Rowan, head the local committee preparing for the state barristers.

With Chauncey D. Twine, Muskogee, presiding as president of the Association, the meeting will be addressed by some of the outstanding barristers of the Southwest. Hon. Elmer Scott, brilliant Topoka attorney, and the venerable Scipio Jones of Little Rock, are on the arranged program. Hon. T. W. Bell, dean of the Kansas bar, Leavenworth, will also speak.

A delightful smoker and dinner has been arranged at Ruby's Grill during the sessions the second day of the meeting, at which time Attorney Charles A. Chandler, noted attorney of Muskogee, will be the toastmaster.

Large delegations are expected to come from Texas, Arkansas, Missouri and Kansas because of the intention to organize during the sessions the Southwestern Negro Bar Association, embracing about six states in this area.

There follows the arranged and scheduled program of the sessions
Thursday, June 6, 8 p. m.

Mr. Ernest Richards, master of ceremonies. Music, "America," congregation; invocation, Rev. E. W. Perry, pastor, Tabernacle Baptist church; music, Troubadors; welcome address on behalf of Oklahoma City, Mr. Roscoe Dunjee, editor Black Dispatch; response to address of welcome, Mr. R. Q. Mason, Dallas, Texas:

Oklahoma Barristers Close First Annual Session After Forming Southwestern Ass'n

Dispatch 6/9/40
Oklahoma City
**Attys. Elisha Scott, Topeka;
W. H. Flowers, Pine Bluff;
R. Q. Mason Attend Confab
Judges Ben Arnold, F. Douglass Speak**

The Oklahoma State Negro Bar Ass'n closed its first annual session here Friday following the formation of a Southwestern Bar Association headed by Atty. J. J. Bruce. Attorneys were in attendance from Kansas, Texas, Arkansas for the two-day meeting, June 6-7.

The Oklahoma State Bar Association was successfully guided during the past year under the able and efficient leadership of Attorney Chauncey D. Twine of Muskogee, Oklahoma, who was given credit for many outstanding accomplishments of this association during the past year.

Arnold Praises Lawyers

The public judge sessions of this convention were held each evening at Tabernacle Baptist church. At the opening session, Attorney Ernest Richards of Oklahoma City, presided and presented to those present, the following outstanding members of the National Bar who participated in the program: The principal address, "Negro Lawyers at The Bar," was very effectively

delivered by Honorable Ben Arnold, Judge, District Court, 13th Judicial District of Oklahoma. Judge Arnold made a challenge to every lay member of the Negro Race, to support the Negro lawyers of their particular locality because during his years as a lawyer and later his present position, as District Judge, he has only encountered that type of Negro lawyer which every Negro should be proud of and one whom he can trust his business and receive the type of legal service he desires. Mr. Chauncey D. Twine, the retiring president of the association well represented the Negro lawyers in his address, pointing out

Lack Confidence

The closing session, Friday evening, at Tabernacle Baptist church was presided over by Attorney H. McK. Rowan, who presented to the public a program of interest to the community. Music for this occasion was furnished by the Evelyn Pittman choir, Honorable Frank P. Douglass, Judge of the District Court, was presented by Attorney J. J. Josephs. Judge Douglass delivered one of the most inspiring and encouraging addresses ever listened to by an audience of Negro lay-members and members of the legal profession, wherein he expressed to those present, his personal experience and knowledge of Negro lawyers and their great achievements before the Courts of Oklahoma and other neighboring states where he has encountered them. Throughout the

entire address of Judge Douglass, he described and admonished every Negro for the existence of such conditions as he described to be the results of either, "Negroes' Ignorance," "Lack of Confidence" or "The Negro's Idea That it Is Impossible for a Negro Lawyer to Appreciate the Same Degree of Success in the Courts of Oklahoma," and made a personal appeal upon the members of the Negro race to employ hereafter, these able and efficient Negro lawyers of their own group. Definitely assuring every Negro that his rights will always be protected in all of the courts equally as well and in some instances better by the services of their own lawyers.

The newly elected officers to serve the Oklahoma State Bar Association for the next fiscal year, are as follows:
President, Primus C. Wade, Tulsa; Vice-president, Ernest Richards, Oklahoma City; Secretary, Charles A. Chandler, Muskogee; Treasurer, H. McK. Rowan, Oklahoma City; Chaplain, J. J. Seabrook, Langston, Oklahoma.

Business Session Devoted To Problems

Vital problems affecting Negro Lawyers, were carefully analyzed during the business sessions, and much contribution was made for the solution of these problems in the respective Negro Lawyers' communities. The members of the bar and their friends were honored at their Annual Bar Association Dinner held at "Ruby's Grill," fifth Attorney Charles A. Chandler as toastmaster, and as dinner orator, Attorney Elisha Scott of Topeka, Kansas. Honorable J. J. Bruce, one of the pioneer and most outstanding lawyers of Oklahoma, addressed those present; calling to their attention many of the outstanding achievements Negro lawyers have made in the development of the State of Oklahoma, and cited many notable cases some of the Negro lawyers of Oklahoma have won. Other officers elected to serve: First vice-president, W. Harold Flowers, Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Second vice-president, Roger Q. Mason, Dallas, Texas; Third vice-president, Elisha Scott, Topeka, Kansas; Secretary Cecil E. Robertson, Muskogee, Oklahoma; Assistant Secretary, J. H. Stevens, Okmulgee, Oklahoma; Treasurer, Roy Lowe, Wewoka, Oklahoma.

The purpose of this bar association will be to effectively assist in carrying out the program of Negro lawyers in the respective states, and satisfy the needs of Negro citizens of the Southwest area.

Has Been Lawyer 42 Years

Is South's First
Negro Chancery
Commisisoner

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Attorney J. Thomas Newsome, noted criminal lawyer and editor of the Newport News Star, was appointed a commissioner in chancery by Judge Herbert Smith of Corporation Court, Monday.

The only other Negro in the South to hold a similar position is Attorney J. C. Robertson of Richmond, who was appointed a master in chancery there in 1928.

Mr. Newsome's appointment came upon presentation of a petition sponsored by white and Negro members of the bar, and leading civic and interracial leaders and citizens.

PETITION PRESENTED

The petition set forth that the signers believed that "a commissioner in chancery is greatly needed in the administration of the law as it relates to matters affecting property rights among the large Negro population in the section, where most of it is located, and that Attorney Newsome is eminently fitted by education, experience, and long residence for duties as commissioner."

Mr. Newsome graduated from Howard University law school in 1898 as valedictorian.

He has a long list of notable victories in criminal cases in the Tidewater area to his credit.

As a civic leader, scholar, and newspaper editor, and in the field of race relations, he is known nationally.

Deserved Recognition To Deserving Lawyer

THE appointment by Judge Herbert G. Smith of the Newport News Corporation Court, of J. Thomas Newsome as a Commissioner in Chancery, is a proper and timely recognition of Mr. Newsome's high standing as a lawyer. It is, moreover, a gracious recognition of the colored members of the legal profession practicing before the Newport News courts and Judge Smith is to be commended for this advanced step in the direction of lending encouragement to our efforts, under many difficulties, to assume and discharge the full responsibilities of citizenship.

Every act of this nature performed by those in political and social control in the south, makes for better understanding between the races, based upon genuine good-will and confidence, and gives our colored citizens a higher respect for those in authority, as well as a deeper sense of our responsibility to share fully in every movement for the improvement of the general welfare.

During his 40-odd years as a practicing lawyer on the Peninsula, Mr. Newsome has earned the respect and confidence of the courts and of his fellow citizens, white and colored. He has earned and sustained an enviable reputation as a lawyer of unusual ability. Lawyers, as well as members of other professions specialize. Mr. Newsome's talents have been employed most frequently in the field of law which engages a practitioner in the criminal courts.

In this field he has been conspicuously successful. His practice, however, has been wide and varied and he has figured in many important civil and chancery actions.

J. Thomas Newsome is a living example for the young colored lawyer to emulate. He has succeeded in a Virginia city, which in terms of population does not offer the advantages of a large metropolitan center. Nevertheless, he has succeeded, as a lawyer, in a much larger way than many of our men who, as

soon as they qualified for practice, hied themselves to the big towns, usually in the north.

The Journal and Guide has always held, and will continue to hold the conviction, that there is abundant opportunity in the south for the colored lawyer. Success depends entirely upon the character and ability of the lawyer. If he has intelligence, commonsense, honesty and a high degree of legal ability, he can succeed in the south. Mr. Newsome among many others has proven it.

3 Lawyers

Pass State

Bar Exams

RICHMOND, Va.—Three of the eight Negro applicants were successful in passing the state bar examinations given in Roanoke last June, it was announced recently by the State Board of Law Examiners. They were: Charles Frederick Carter, Richmond; Roland D. Ealey, Richmond; and William J. Kemp, Norfolk.

A total of 145 law students took the examination, and 106 passed. The group of applicants was said to be especially well-prepared.

Lawyer Carter, who has been associated with Lawyer J. C. Robertson of Richmond since 1937, received his A.B. and LL.B. degrees from the University of Michigan; and did postgraduate work in commerce and law at Howard and Duquesne universities. He has practiced law in Syracuse, New York and Jacksonville, Fla., and has now opened his law offices in Richmond at 136 Nicholson Street.

UNION GRADUATE

Roland D. Ealey is a graduate of Virginia Union University, and of the Howard University School of Law. Mr. Ealey will also open law offices in Richmond.

William J. Kemp of Norfolk received his A.B. degree from Cor-

Tuskegee Physician Given *Journal and guide* Rosenwald Fund Fellowship

3-9-40

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Dr. George B. Kebe, resident physician at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, has been awarded a fellowship in obstetrics and gynecology by the Julius Rosenwald Fund and will study at the University of Chicago, and at the Chicago Maternity Center.

Dr. Kebe has done considerable work in obstetrics and gynecology at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital. He was highly recommended for the appointment by Dr. John A. Kenney, Medical Director of the Institute; President F. D. Patterson, Dr. Murray Smith, health officer, and by Dr. B. F. Austin, state health department of Alabama.

STUDIED ABROAD

Dr. Kebe was graduated from South Carolina State College with a Bachelor of Science Degree, and from Meharry Medical College in 1938. While at Meharry, he won first prize in therapeutics. He has studied in Europe and Africa, and speaks French fluently.

He did his internship work at Hubbard Hospital, Nashville, Tenn. Upon his return to Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Kebe will be in charge of the Maternity Center here, and consulting obstetrician for the maternity clinics in Macon County, Alabama.

CLINICS SET UP

In an effort to reduce the high infant and maternal mortality rate and fight against disease and death resulting from childbirth, a maternity center at the Andrew Memorial Hospital at Tuskegee Institute, and nurse-midwife maternity clinics throughout Macon County, Alabama have been established.

This was made possible by a grant of funds to the State of Alabama by the Children's Bureau in Washington, D. C., Dr. J. N. Baker, chief health officer of the state, was instrumental in the grant.

It is reported that approximately more than 98 per cent of the deliveries here have been by midwives. Dr. M. O. Bousfield, director of Negro Health of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, conceived the idea that this high mortality rate

and disease due to unscientific childbirth could be greatly reduced by carrying the latest scientific methods to every home in the rural areas.

Two registered nurses were given scholarships in obstetrics, and they are now delivering babies in the homes, instructing midwives, and assisting in the maternity clinics. This type of maternity service is said to be the first of its kind anywhere in the United States. It has been carried on for five months under the supervision of Dr. Kebe, who was appointed at that time as consulting obstetrician.

Named Fellow



Journal and guide
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DR. GEORGE B. KEBE